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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS	4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS	5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS	6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS	7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS	8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS	9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS	10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS	12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS	13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS	14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS	15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS	16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS	17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS	18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS	20	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS	21	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS	22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS	25	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS	26	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS	27	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS	28	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS	29	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS	30	Oct 25	MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS	31	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS	32	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS	33	Dec 02	TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS	34	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS	35	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS	36	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS	37	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS	38	Dec 30	ISMEC no longer available
NEWS	39	Jan 13	Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	40	Jan 21	NUTRACEUT offering one free connect hour in February 2003
NEWS	41	Jan 21	PHARMAML offering one free connect hour in February 2003
NEWS	42	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS	43	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS	44	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS	45	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN

NEWS 46 Feb 24 TEMA now available on STN  
NEWS 47 Feb 26 NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation  
NEWS 48 Feb 26 PCTFULL now contains images  
NEWS 49 Mar 04 SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results

NEWS EXPRESS January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002  
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability  
NEWS INTER General Internet Information  
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items  
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN  
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:37 ON 07 MAR 2003

=> file medline, biosis, dgene, uspatful, wpids, japio, jicst, fsta,		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003  
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FILE 'DGENE' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003  
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003  
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003  
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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003  
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FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003  
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=> s l16 protein  
MISSING OPERATOR L16 PROTEIN  
The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s L16 protein

# MISSING OPERATOR L16 PROTEIN

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s oxazolidinone

L1 4775 OXAZOLIDINONE

=> s efp

L2 554 EFP

=> s N-formylmethionyl-tRNA

L3 0 N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA

=> s N-formylmethionyl-tRNA

L4 23 N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA

=> s protein L16

# MISSING OPERATOR PROTEIN L16

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l4 and l2

L5 2 L4 AND L2

=> d l5 ti abs ibib tot

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL

TI Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same

AB Disclosed are novel methods of using elongation factor p (**efp**) and related constituents of ribosomal complexes which comprise **efp**, the 50S ribosomal subunit, the 30S ribosomal subunit, the 70S initiation complex, and related proteins, cofactors and enzymes. Methods of identifying compounds which modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p and modify cell function are described. Both in vitro and in vivo methods for identifying compounds which modulate such constituents and affect cell function are described. Such identified compounds, including various antibiotics, which specifically affect cell growth, methods of treating various disorders with such compounds, and antiseptics containing such compounds are described. The present invention is also directed to methods and compounds that modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:26250 USPATFULL

TITLE: Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same

INVENTOR(S): Marotti, Keith R., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Poorman, Roger A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Wells, Peter A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Shinabarger, Dean L., Portage, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6511813	B1	20030128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-704321		20001102 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-322732, filed on 28 May 1999		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-117473P	19990127 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cochran Carlson, Karen  
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Robinson, Hope A.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: O'Connor, P.C., Cozen  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 1234  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.

AN 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS

AB WO 200045177 A UPAB: 20000925

NOVELTY - A method (M1) for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of **efp** comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining whether the compound modifies activity of **efp**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method (M2) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell containing **efp** with a compound identified by M1; and

(b) determining whether the compound inhibits cell growth;

(2) a method (M3) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a composition comprising **efp**, N-formylmethionyl-tRNA (fMet-tRNA), 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence and initiation factors 1,2 and 3 with a compound; and

(b) determining whether the compound allows fMet-tRNA to bind to a complex formed through the interaction of **efp**, 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence and initiation factors 1,2 and 3;

(3) a method (M4) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting **efp** with prokaryotic 30S subunit or 70S ribosome to form a composition;

(b) contacting the composition with a compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound binds to **efp** in association with the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome or interferes with the binding of **efp** and the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome;

(4) a method (M5) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting **efp** with a composition comprising either 50S subunit or 70S ribosome, a tRNA fragment comprising CACCA-radiolabeled amino acid and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(b) contacting the second composition with the compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction;

(5) a method (M6) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell or composition containing **efp** with a detectably labelled oxazolidinone compound known to bind **efp**;

(b) contacting the composition or cell with an unlabelled compound;

and

(c) determining whether the unlabelled compound displaces the labelled oxazolidinone compound from the complex;

(6) a method (M7) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** but not eukaryotic eIF5A activity comprising:

(a) determining whether the compound modulates the activity of prokaryotic **efp** by M1 - M7;

(b) contacting eIF5A with a composition comprising methionyl-tRNA (Met-tRNA), 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C, eIF-4D and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(c) contacting the second composition with a compound; and

(d) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction of a complex formed through the interaction of eIF5A, Met-tRNA, 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C and eIF-4D; and

(7) modulating the activity of prokaryotic **efp**, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein comprising contacting the **efp** or cell or cell preparation containing the **efp**, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein with an oxazolidinone compound.

USE - To screen for compounds which modulate ribosome mediated peptide bond formation. These screening assays can be used to discover new and useful antibiotics.

ADVANTAGE - This screening method is more rapid and direct than currently available methods.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-387540  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-155724  
 TITLE: Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03  
 INVENTOR(S): MAROTTI, K R; POORMAN, R A; SHINABARGER, D L; WELLS, P A  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN; (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 87  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000045177	A1	20000803	(200047)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL					
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB					
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU					
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR					
TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9942246	A	20000818	(200057)		
EP 1147422	A1	20011024	(200171)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT					
RO SE SI					
JP 2002535680	W	20021022	(200301)		63
US 6511813	B1	20030128	(200311)		

# APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000045177	A1	WO 1999-US12073	19990528
AU 9942246	A	AU 1999-42246	19990528
EP 1147422	A1	EP 1999-926086	19990528
		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
JP 2002535680	W	WO 1999-US12073	19990528
		JP 2000-596378	19990528
US 6511813	B1 Provisional	US 1999-117473P	19990127
	Div ex	US 1999-322732	19990528

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9942246	A Based on	WO 200045177
EP 1147422	A1 Based on	WO 200045177
JP 2002535680	W Based on	WO 200045177

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-117473P 19990127; US 1999-322732  
19990528; US 2000-704321 20001102

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:37 ON 07 MAR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, USPATFULL, WPIDS, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, FSTA'  
ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003

L1 4775 S OXAZOLIDINONE  
L2 554 S EFP  
L3 0 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA  
L4 23 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA  
L5 2 S L4 AND L2

=> s l1 and l2

L6 2 L1 AND L2

=> d l6 ti abs ibib tot

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL

TI Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and antimicrobial  
treatments related to the same

AB Disclosed are novel methods of using elongation factor p (**efp**)  
and related constituents of ribosomal complexes which comprise  
**efp**, the 50S ribosomal subunit, the 30S ribosomal subunit, the  
70S initiation complex, and related proteins, cofactors and enzymes.  
Methods of identifying compounds which modulate prokaryotic elongation  
factor p and modify cell function are described. Both in vitro and in  
vivo methods for identifying compounds which modulate such constituents  
and affect cell function are described. Such identified compounds,  
including various antibiotics, which specifically affect cell growth,  
methods of treating various disorders with such compounds, and  
antiseptics containing such compounds are described. The present  
invention is also directed to methods and compounds that modulate  
prokaryotic elongation factor p.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:26250 USPATFULL

TITLE: Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and  
antimicrobial treatments related to the same

INVENTOR(S): Marotti, Keith R., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Poorman, Roger A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Wells, Peter A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Shinabarger, Dean L., Portage, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United  
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6511813	B1	20030128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-704321		20001102 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-322732, filed on 28 May		

1999

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-117473P	19990127 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cochrane Carlson, Karen	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Robinson, Hope A.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	O'Connor, P.C., Cozen	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1234	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.

AN 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS

AB WO 200045177 A UPAB: 20000925

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(b) determining whether the compound allows fMet-tRNA to bind to a complex formed through the interaction of **efp**, 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence and initiation factors 1,2 and 3;

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(7) modulating the activity of prokaryotic **efp**, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein comprising contacting the **efp** or cell or cell preparation containing the **efp**, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein with an **oxazolidinone** compound.

USE - To screen for compounds which modulate ribosome mediated peptide bond formation. These screening assays can be used to discover new and useful antibiotics.

ADVANTAGE - This screening method is more rapid and direct than currently available methods.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-387540

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-155724

TITLE: Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03

INVENTOR(S): MAROTTI, K R; POORMAN, R A; SHINABARGER, D L; WELLS, P A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN; (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.

COUNTRY COUNT: 87

PATENT INFORMATION:

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GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU					
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR					
TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9942246	A	20000818	(200057)		
EP 1147422	A1	20011024	(200171)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT					
RO SE SI					
JP 2002535680	W	20021022	(200301)		63
US 6511813	B1	20030128	(200311)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
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AU 9942246	A	AU 1999-42246	19990528
EP 1147422	A1	EP 1999-926086	19990528



JP 2002535680 W		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
		JP 2000-596378	19990528
US 6511813	B1 Provisional	US 1999-117473P	19990127
	Div ex	US 1999-322732	19990528
		US 2000-704321	20001102

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9942246	A Based on	WO 200045177
EP 1147422	A1 Based on	WO 200045177
JP 2002535680 W	Based on	WO 200045177

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-117473P 19990127; US 1999-322732  
19990528; US 2000-704321 20001102

=> d his

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, USPATFULL, WPIDS, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, FSTA'  
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L1 4775 S OXAZOLIDINONE  
L2 554 S EFP  
L3 0 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA  
L4 23 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA  
L5 2 S L4 AND L2  
L6 2 S L1 AND L2

=> d l4 ti abs ibib 1-10

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 23 MEDLINE  
TI Characterization of an eukaryotic peptide deformylase from Plasmodium falciparum.  
AB Ribosomal protein synthesis in eubacteria and eukaryotic organelles initiates with an N-formylmethionyl-tRNA(i), resulting in N-terminal formylation of all nascent polypeptides. Peptide deformylase (PDF) catalyzes the subsequent removal of the N-terminal formyl group from the majority of bacterial proteins. Until recently, PDF has been thought as an enzyme unique to the bacterial kingdom. Searches of the genomic DNA databases identified several genes that encode proteins of high sequence homology to bacterial PDF from eukaryotic organisms. The cDNA encoding Plasmodium falciparum PDF (PfPDF) has been cloned and overexpressed in Escherichia coli. The recombinant protein is catalytically active in deformylating N-formylated peptides, shares many of the properties of bacterial PDF, and is inhibited by specific PDF inhibitors. Western blot analysis indicated expression of mature PfPDF in trophozoite, schizont, and segmenter stages of intraerythrocytic development. These results provide strong evidence that a functional PDF is present in P. falciparum. In addition, PDF inhibitors inhibited the growth of P. falciparum in the intraerythrocytic culture.  
(c)2001 Elsevier Science.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001699587 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21614330 PubMed ID: 11747293  
TITLE: Characterization of an eukaryotic peptide deformylase from Plasmodium falciparum.  
AUTHOR: Bracchi-Ricard V; Nguyen K T; Zhou Y; Rajagopalan P T; Chakrabarti D; Pei D  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology & Microbiology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816, USA.  
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI 40575 (NIAID)

SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS, (2001 Dec 15) 396  
(2) 162-70.  
Journal code: 0372430. ISSN: 0003-9861.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200202  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011219  
Last Updated on STN: 20020222  
Entered Medline: 20020221

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Linezolid Pharmacia Corp.

AB Linezolid is an oxazolidinone developed by Pharmacia (formerly Pharmacia & Upjohn) for the treatment of multi-resistant Gram-positive infections [187765,317456]. It binds to ribosomal 50S subunits, most likely within domain V within the 23S rRNA peptidyl transferase and a secondary interaction with the 30S subunit. This results in inhibition of the initiation of protein translation at an early point, which is probably **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** [335843]. No direct action on DNA or RNA synthesis has been observed [220169]. Linezolid resistance due to a 23S rRNA mutation may emerge in Enterococci during therapy with this antimicrobial, and may be associated with clinical failure [368652]. Following FDA approval, linezolid was launched in May 2000 [368526,368652]. In April 2000, the FDA approved linezolid injection, tablets and oral suspension for the treatment of patients with infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. It is indicated for adults in the treatment of nosocomial pneumonia, community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), complicated and uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections and vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE) infections caused by methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), VRE faecium and penicillin-susceptible Streptococcus pneumoniae [363503]. The FDA, however, did not grant Pharmacia indications for linezolid in the treatment of CAP due to either penicillin-resistant S aureus (PRSA) or MRSA. In May 2000, Merrill Lynch predicted sales for 2000 to be US \$50 million, rising to US \$760 million in 2004 [366910]. In February 2000, P&U predicted that peak sales of the drug had the potential to reach in excess of US \$750 million [358429]. In February 1999, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter predicted sales of US \$40 million in 2000 rising to US \$275 million in 2005 [319855]. In December 1998, Deutsche Bank predicted sales of US \$100 million in 2000 rising to US \$300 million in 2002 [316769].

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001215762 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21144831 PubMed ID: 11249571

TITLE: Linezolid Pharmacia Corp.

AUTHOR: Barrett J F

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research and Development Division,  
Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute,  
Wallingford, CT 06492, USA.. john.barrett@bms.com

SOURCE: Curr Opin Investig Drugs, (2000 Oct) 1 (2) 181-7. Ref: 78  
Journal code: 100965718. ISSN: 1472-4472.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200104

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010425  
Last Updated on STN: 20020420  
Entered Medline: 20010419

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI The oxazolidinone linezolid inhibits initiation of protein synthesis in

bacteria.

AB The oxazolidinones represent a new class of antimicrobial agents which are active against multidrug-resistant staphylococci, streptococci, and enterococci. Previous studies have demonstrated that oxazolidinones inhibit bacterial translation in vitro at a step preceding elongation but after the charging of N-formylmethionine to the initiator tRNA molecule. The event that occurs between these two steps is termed initiation. Initiation of protein synthesis requires the simultaneous presence of N-formylmethionine-tRNA, the 30S ribosomal subunit, mRNA, GTP, and the initiation factors IF1, IF2, and IF3. An initiation complex assay measuring the binding of [3H]N-formylmethionyl-tRNA to ribosomes in response to mRNA binding was used in order to investigate the mechanism of oxazolidinone action. Linezolid inhibited initiation complex formation with either the 30S or the 70S ribosomal subunits from Escherichia coli. In addition, complex formation with Staphylococcus aureus 70S tight-couple ribosomes was inhibited by linezolid. Linezolid did not inhibit the independent binding of either mRNA or N-formylmethionyl-tRNA to E. coli 30S ribosomal subunits, nor did it prevent the formation of the IF2-N-formylmethionyl-tRNA binary complex. The results demonstrate that oxazolidinones inhibit the formation of the initiation complex in bacterial translation systems by preventing formation of the N-formylmethionyl-tRNA-ribosome-mRNA ternary complex.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999054873 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99054873 PubMed ID: 9835522  
TITLE: The oxazolidinone linezolid inhibits initiation of protein synthesis in bacteria.  
AUTHOR: Swaney S M; Aoki H; Ganoza M C; Shinabarger D L  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Infectious Diseases Research, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001, USA.  
SOURCE: ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, (1998 Dec) 42 (12) 3251-5.  
Journal code: 0315061. ISSN: 0066-4804.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199902  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990311  
Last Updated on STN: 20020420  
Entered Medline: 19990222

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Mechanism of action of oxazolidinones: effects of linezolid and eperezolid on translation reactions.

AB The oxazolidinones are a new class of synthetic antibiotics with good activity against gram-positive pathogenic bacteria. Experiments with a susceptible Escherichia coli strain, UC6782, demonstrated that in vivo protein synthesis was inhibited by both eperezolid (formerly U-100592) and linezolid (formerly U-100766). Both linezolid and eperezolid were potent inhibitors of cell-free transcription-translation in E. coli, exhibiting 50% inhibitory concentrations (IC50s) of 1.8 and 2.5 microM, respectively. The ability to demonstrate inhibition of in vitro translation directed by phage MS2 RNA was greatly dependent upon the amount of RNA added to the assay. For eperezolid, 128 microg of RNA per ml produced an IC50 of 50 microM whereas a concentration of 32 microg/ml yielded an IC50 of 20 microM. Investigating lower RNA template concentrations in linezolid inhibition experiments revealed that 32 and 8 microg of MS2 phage RNA per ml produced IC50s of 24 and 15 microM, respectively. This phenomenon was shared by the translation initiation inhibitor kasugamycin but not by streptomycin. Neither oxazolidinone inhibited the formation of N-formylmethionyl-tRNA, elongation, or termination reactions of bacterial translation. The oxazolidinones appear to inhibit

bacterial translation at the initiation phase of protein synthesis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97472167 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97472167 PubMed ID: 9333037  
TITLE: Mechanism of action of oxazolidinones: effects of linezolid and eperezolid on translation reactions.  
AUTHOR: Shinabarger D L; Marotti K R; Murray R W; Lin A H; Melchior E P; Swaney S M; Dunyak D S; Demyan W F; Buysse J M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Infectious Diseases Research, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001-0199, USA.  
SOURCE: ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, (1997 Oct) 41 (10) 2132-6.  
Journal code: 0315061. ISSN: 0066-4804.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199711  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19971224  
Last Updated on STN: 20020420  
Entered Medline: 19971124

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 23 MEDLINE  
TI Binding of Escherichia coli protein synthesis initiation factor IF1 to 30S ribosomal subunits measured by fluorescence polarization.  
AB The interaction of initiation factor IF1 with 30S ribosomal subunits was measured quantitatively by fluorescence polarization. Purified IF1 was treated with 2-iminothiolane and N-[[[iodoacetyl]-amino]ethyl]-5-naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid in order to prepare a covalent fluorescent derivative without eliminating positive charges on the protein required for biochemical activity. The fluorescent-labeled IF1 binds to 30S subunits and promotes the formation of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** complexes with 70S ribosomes. Analyses of mixtures of fluorescent-labeled IF1 and 30S ribosomal subunits with an SLM 4800 spectrofluorometer showed little change in fluorescence spectra or lifetimes upon binding, but a difference in polarization between free and bound forms is measurable. Bound to free ratios were calculated from polarization data and used in Scatchard plots to determine equilibrium binding constants and number of binding sites per ribosomal subunit. Competition between derivatized and nonderivatized forms of IF1 was quantified, and association constants for the native factor were determined: (5 +/- 1) X 10(5) M<sup>-1</sup> with IF1 alone; (3.6 +/- 0.4) X 10(7) M<sup>-1</sup> with IF3; (1.1 +/- 0.2) X 10(8) M<sup>-1</sup> with IF2; (2.5 +/- 0.5) X 10(8) M<sup>-1</sup> with both IF2 and IF3. In all cases, 0.9-1.1 binding sites per 30S subunit were detected. Divalent cations have little effect on affinities, whereas increasing monovalent cations inhibit binding. On the basis of the association constants, we predict that greater than 90% of native 30S subunits are complexed with all three initiation factors in intact bacterial cells.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86243338 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86243338 PubMed ID: 3521729  
TITLE: Binding of Escherichia coli protein synthesis initiation factor IF1 to 30S ribosomal subunits measured by fluorescence polarization.  
AUTHOR: Zucker F H; Hershey J W  
SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY, (1986 Jun 17) 25 (12) 3682-90.  
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 198608  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19860820

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Identifying primary translation products: use of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** and prevention of NH2-terminal acetylation.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84092675 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84092675 PubMed ID: 6361453

TITLE: Identifying primary translation products: use of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** and prevention of NH2-terminal acetylation.

AUTHOR: Palmiter R D

SOURCE: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY, (1983) 96 150-7.  
Journal code: 0212271. ISSN: 0076-6879.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198402

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319

Last Updated on STN: 19900319

Entered Medline: 19840214

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Effect of spermidine on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** binding to 30S ribosomal subunits and on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** dependent polypeptide synthesis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79041652 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79041652 PubMed ID: 361040

TITLE: Effect of spermidine on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** binding to 30S ribosomal subunits and on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** dependent polypeptide synthesis.

AUTHOR: Igarashi K; Watanabe Y; Nakamura K; Kojima M; Fujiki Y; Hirose S

SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (1978 Aug 14) 83 (3) 806-13.  
Journal code: 0372516. ISSN: 0006-291X.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197812

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314

Last Updated on STN: 19970203

Entered Medline: 19781220

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Characterization and site of action of a soluble protein that stimulates peptide-bond synthesis.

AB A recently identified soluble protein, named EF-P, stimulates peptide bond synthesis from ribosomal-bound **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** and the aminoacyl-tRNA analog, puromycin. Using this model of peptide bond formation we have purified this activity approximately 100-fold from ribosome-free extracts of Escherichia coli. In order to study the mechanism by which the EF-P factor stimulates peptide bond formation, we examined and compared the requirements and site of action of the spontaneous and the EF-P-mediated synthesis of peptide bonds. We find that "enzymic" peptide bond synthesis (+EF-P) is characterized by relatively broad temperature and NH4Cl optima, a sharp Mg2+ optimum at 12 mM, and an apparent pKa of approximately 8.5. The characteristics of enzymic peptide bond synthesis closely resemble those reported for native peptidyl-puromycin formation rather than other models of peptide synthesis. Factor EF-P requires both 30-S and 50-S subunits for activity. The 30-S particle is inactive by itself and may function in the reaction

merely to bind the fMet-tRNA substrate. Both the peptidyl transferase and the EF-P binding site may be part of the 50-S subunit. Unlike all other propagation factors, EF-P does not require the 50-S ribosomal proteins L7 and L12 and may therefore occupy a different ribosomal site.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77091098 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77091098 PubMed ID: 795670  
TITLE: Characterization and site of action of a soluble protein that stimulates peptide-bond synthesis.  
AUTHOR: Glick B R; Ganoza M C  
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1976 Dec 11) 71 (2) 483-91.  
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197703  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19770331

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Purification and properties of an **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** hydrolase.

AB The isolation and properties of a novel **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** hydrolase (hydrolase II) from *Escherichia coli* are described. This enzyme is difficult to detect in crude extracts; purification, however, unmasks the activity. Sedimentation and gel filtration parameters of this enzyme differ from those of the previously described peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase (hydrolase I), and preparations can be obtained where the two activities are free of each other. A mutant of hydrolase I has wild-type levels of hydrolase II. These data indicate that hydrolase II is a different enzyme, or an altogether different form of hydrolase I. The bulk of the enzymic activity occurs in the ribosome-free cytoplasm; the remainder is found on intact or dissociated 70-S ribosomes. Purified preparations of hydrolase II analyzed by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis contain 2 protein bands. These 2 proteins do not coincide in electrophoretic mobility with any known ribosomal proteins. Analysis after mixing experiments verifies this conclusion. The purified enzyme (hydrolase II) is inhibited by ribosomes bearing bound **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA**. The inhibition is potentiated by sparsomycin and other antibiotics that block specifically peptide-bond synthesis. The relationship of this enzyme to other hydrolytic activities, including a newly described ribosome-dependent hydrolase, are discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76235392 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76235392 PubMed ID: 780109  
TITLE: Purification and properties of an **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** hydrolase.  
AUTHOR: Ganoza M C; Barraclough N; Wong J T  
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1976 Jun 1) 65 (2) 613-22.  
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197610  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19761002

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Binding of methylmercuric hydroxide by 4-thiouridine of **N-**

**formylmethionyl-tRNA** from Escherichia coli.

AB The binding of methylmercuric hydroxide to **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** of Escherichia coli has been studied. In the absence of magnesium ions, methylmercury binds strongly to 4-thiouridine in the eighth position from the 5' end: the dissociation constant is  $(1.0 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5}$  M, and the forward and reverse rate constants for binding are  $(5.3 \pm 0.5) \times 10^4$  M<sup>-1</sup>S<sup>-1</sup> and  $0.38 \pm 0.02$  S<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The presence of Mg<sup>2+</sup> prevents this binding, presumably through some conformational change induced in the structure of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76207853 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76207853 PubMed ID: 776370  
TITLE: Binding of methylmercuric hydroxide by 4-thiouridine of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** from Escherichia coli.  
AUTHOR: Maguire R J  
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1976 Jun) 54 (6) 583-7.  
Journal code: 0421034. ISSN: 0008-4018.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197609  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19760902

=> s linezolid  
L7 1040 LINEZOLID

=> s eperezolid  
L8 83 EPEREZOLID

=> s l7 and l8  
L9 69 L7 AND L8

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:37 ON 07 MAR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, USPATFULL, WPIDS, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, FSTA'  
ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003

L1 4775 S OXAZOLIDINONE  
L2 554 S EFP  
L3 0 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA  
L4 23 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA  
L5 2 S L4 AND L2  
L6 2 S L1 AND L2  
L7 1040 S LINEZOLID  
L8 83 S EPEREZOLID  
L9 69 S L7 AND L8

=> s l9 and l2  
L10 2 L9 AND L2

=> s l10 and l5  
L11 2 L10 AND L5

=> s AUG sequence  
L12 50 AUG SEQUENCE

=> s l12 and l4  
L13 2 L12 AND L4

=> d 113 ti abs ibib tot

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL

TI Elongation factor P (EFP) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same

AB Disclosed are novel methods of using elongation factor p (efp) and related constituents of ribosomal complexes which comprise efp, the 50S ribosomal subunit, the 30S ribosomal subunit, the 70S initiation complex, and related proteins, cofactors and enzymes. Methods of identifying compounds which modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p and modify cell function are described. Both in vitro and in vivo methods for identifying compounds which modulate such constituents and affect cell function are described. Such identified compounds, including various antibiotics, which specifically affect cell growth, methods of treating various disorders with such compounds, and antiseptics containing such compounds are described. The present invention is also directed to methods and compounds that modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:26250 USPATFULL

TITLE: Elongation factor P (EFP) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same

INVENTOR(S): Marotti, Keith R., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Poorman, Roger A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Wells, Peter A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States  
Shinabarger, Dean L., Portage, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6511813	B1	20030128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-704321		20001102 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-322732, filed on 28 May 1999		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-117473P	19990127 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cochrane Carlson, Karen	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Robinson, Hope A.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	O'Connor, P.C., Cozen	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1234	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting efp with a compound and determining if efp activity is modified.

AN 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS

AB WO 200045177 A UPAB: 20000925

NOVELTY - A method (M1) for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of efp comprises contacting efp with a compound and determining whether the compound modifies activity of efp.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:



- (1) a method (M2) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:
- (a) contacting a cell containing efp with a compound identified by M1; and
  - (b) determining whether the compound inhibits cell growth;
- (2) a method (M3) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:
- (a) contacting a composition comprising efp, **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** (fMet-tRNA), 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence** and initiation factors 1,2 and 3 with a compound; and
  - (b) determining whether the compound allows fMet-tRNA to bind to a complex formed through the interaction of efp, 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence** and initiation factors 1,2 and 3;
- (3) a method (M4) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:
- (a) contacting efp with prokaryotic 30S subunit or 70S ribosome to form a composition;
  - (b) contacting the composition with a compound; and
  - (c) determining whether the compound binds to efp in association with the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome or interferes with the binding of efp and the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome;
- (4) a method (M5) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:
- (a) contacting efp with a composition comprising either 50S subunit or 70S ribosome, a tRNA fragment comprising CACCA-radiolabeled amino acid and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;
  - (b) contacting the second composition with the compound; and
  - (c) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction;
- (5) a method (M6) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:
- (a) contacting a cell or composition containing efp with a detectably labelled oxazolidinone compound known to bind efp;
  - (b) contacting the composition or cell with an unlabelled compound; and
  - (c) determining whether the unlabelled compound displaces the labelled oxazolidinone compound from the complex;
- (6) a method (M7) for identifying a compound which modulates efp but not eukaryotic eIF5A activity comprising:
- (a) determining whether the compound modulates the activity of prokaryotic efp by M1 - M7;
  - (b) contacting eIF5A with a composition comprising methionyl-tRNA (Met-tRNA), 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence**, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C, eIF-4D and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;
  - (c) contacting the second composition with a compound; and
  - (d) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction of a complex formed through the interaction of eIF5A, Met-tRNA, 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence**, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C and eIF-4D; and
- (7) modulating the activity of prokaryotic efp, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein comprising contacting the efp or cell or cell preparation containing the efp, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein with an oxazolidinone compound.

USE - To screen for compounds which modulate ribosome mediated peptide bond formation. These screening assays can be used to discover new and useful antibiotics.

ADVANTAGE - This screening method is more rapid and direct than currently available methods.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-387540

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-155724  
 TITLE: Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting efp with a compound and determining if efp activity is modified.  
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03  
 INVENTOR(S): MAROTTI, K R; POORMAN, R A; SHINABARGER, D L; WELLS, P A  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN; (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 87  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000045177	A1	20000803	(200047)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9942246	A	20000818	(200057)		
EP 1147422	A1	20011024	(200171)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2002535680	W	20021022	(200301)		63
US 6511813	B1	20030128	(200311)		

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000045177	A1	WO 1999-US12073	19990528
AU 9942246	A	AU 1999-42246	19990528
EP 1147422	A1	EP 1999-926086	19990528
		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
JP 2002535680	W	WO 1999-US12073	19990528
		JP 2000-596378	19990528
US 6511813	B1 Provisional	US 1999-117473P	19990127
	Div ex	US 1999-322732	19990528
		US 2000-704321	20001102

#### FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9942246	A Based on	WO 200045177
EP 1147422	A1 Based on	WO 200045177
JP 2002535680	W Based on	WO 200045177

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-117473P 19990127; US 1999-322732 19990528; US 2000-704321 20001102